

the ovary. But it does not agree with *Cnemidocarpa* in other respects, even as regards the gonads. *Cnemidocarpa* has from few to many gonads, which are usually straight or tortuous. *Ypsilocarpa* has, on each side, only one gonad, which is of considerable length and bent in the shape of the letter **U**. Such essential differences in the reproductive organs forbid its inclusion in the genus *Cnemidocarpa* as now defined.

Since the classification of the Styelidæ is principally based on the peculiarities of the reproductive organs, a new genus should be established for the species here described. The other important anatomical differences further justify this course.

The genus *Ypsilocarpa* is therefore defined as follows:—

*Branchial sac*.—Four folds on each side; three are well developed, and one—the second—is in a rudimentary state.

*Gonads*.—One elongate cylindrical gonad on each side, bent into the shape of the letter **U**, and made up of both ovary and testis.

*Atrial tentacles*.—The atrial tentacles are thickly scattered over the narrow velum.

*Genotype*.—*Ypsilocarpa clipeata*, with the same diagnosis. The surface of the test is divided into polygons.

**XL.**—*On a Collection of Reptiles and Batrachians from the Island of Ceram, Indo-Australian Archipelago.* By MALCOLM A. SMITH, F.Z.S., and JOAN B. PROCTER, F.Z.S.

AMONG a small collection of reptiles and batrachians recently submitted to us for examination at the British Museum of Natural History there appears to be a new snake of the genus *Typhlops* and a new race of the frog *Rana grisea*, van Kampen.

Other species in the collection are also worthy of record, either because they increase the range of their known distribution or because they show some variation in character from the published description.

*Typhlops ligorostris*, sp. n.

Head depressed; snout strongly projecting, with a sharp horizontal edge; nostril inferior; rostral one-half the width of the head, not extending to the level of the eyes; nasal completely divided, the cleft proceeding from the second labial; præocular not larger than the ocular, in contact with the second and third labials; eyes distinct; præfrontals enlarged. Body with 22 scales round the middle, its diameter 55 times its total length; tail  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad.

Light grey-brown above, paler below.

Total length 400 mm.

One specimen from Teloeti Bay, S. Ceram.

Nearest to *T. depressiceps*, Sternfeld, from which it differs in the smaller præocular shield and the number of scales round the body.

*Rana grisea*, var. *ceramensis*, nov.

Differs from the typical form in the longer snout, narrower head, and much smaller eye.

Vomerine teeth in oblique groups between the choanæ and extending a little beyond their posterior borders. Head longer than broad, snout obtusely pointed, one and a half times as long as the eye; canthus rostralis strong, loreal region slightly oblique, deeply concave; nostril much nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; distance between the nostrils equal to the interorbital width, which is  $\frac{2}{3}$  that of the upper eyelid; tympanum  $\frac{3}{4}$  diameter of the eye.

Limbs as in typical *R. grisea*; the tibio-tarsal articulation reaching to well beyond the tip of the snout. Feet with slightly less web, the last two phalanges of the fourth toe on both sides and of the second and third toes on the inner side being free.

Skin of the back finely granulate. A moderately broad and distinct dorso-lateral glandular fold to the hip.

Brown above, uniform; loreal and temporal regions darker; limbs with distinct cross-bands; belly and lower part of thighs brownish white, throat dark brown; throat and belly with large white spots.

One specimen from Manusela, Central Ceram, at 3000 feet. Collected December 1919.

The following measurements are compared with a specimen of *R. grisea*, forma *typica*, from New Guinea, in the British Museum:—

## Measurements in millimetres.

	New Guinea.	Ceram.
Snout to vent .....	74	73
Length of head .....	26	25
Width of head .....	24	23
Snout .....	11	12
Eye .....	10	8
Interorbital width .....	5	7
Tympanum .....	6	6.5
Fore limb.....	49	48
First finger .....	11	11
Second finger .....	9	9
Third finger.....	14	14
Fourth finger .....	9	9
Hind limb .....	135	132
Tibia.....	45	47
Foot .....	40	40

*Calamaria ceramensis*, de Rooy.

Two specimens showing the following variations in the number of ventral and caudal shields:—

♂.—V. 141. C. 28.

♀.—V. 160. C. 19.

*Typhlops kraali*, Doria.

One specimen of this snake, hitherto only known from the Kei Islands.

*Draco lineatus*, var. *ochropterus*.

Two examples. We can discover no difference in scalation between the two specimens to justify their separation from one another, although one of them is marked with indistinct cross-bars to the wing-membranes as in *ochropterus*, while the other has the typical coloration of *lineatus*.

An examination of the specimens of *D. lineatus* in the Museum shows also that there is considerable difference in the size of the dorsal and ventral scales, and that this character, as given by Werner to separate his *ochropterus* from *lineatus*, is not to be relied upon.

Werner himself suggested (Mitt. Naturh. Mus. Hamb. xxvii. p. 12, 1910) that *ochropterus* might prove to be only a colour-form of *lineatus*, and with this view we entirely agree.

*Lygosoma mülleri* (Schlegel).

Two specimens with 36 scales round the middle of the body instead of 34.

*Rana modesta*, Boulenger.

A series of fifteen specimens of this frog, hitherto only recorded from the Celebes and neighbouring islands.

*Hyla amboinensis*, Horst.

A large series of this tree-frog, not hitherto recorded from Ceram.

XLI.—*Brief Descriptions of new Thysanoptera*.—XI.

By RICHARD S. BAGNALL, F.R.S.E., F.L.S.

[Plate IX.]

THIS is continued from Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, vol. iv. p. 253, and the following species are described:—

*Cryptothrips japonicus*, sp. n.  
*Liothrips kingi*, sp. n.  
*Dolichothrips jeanneli*, sp. n.  
 " *varipes*, sp. n.  
*Neohoegeeria fumipennis*, sp. n.  
 " *citripes*, sp. n.

*Cœurothrips affinis*, sp. n.  
*Gynaikothrips obscuripes*, sp. n.  
 " *willeocksi*, sp. n.  
*Gigantothrips tibialis*, sp. n.  
*Mesothrips indicus*, sp. n.  
 " *lewisii*, sp. n.

## Suborder TUBULIFERA.

*Cryptothrips japonicus*, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 2·2 mm.

Head, including the whole of the antennæ, thorax, and the last three abdominal segments dark grey-brown, parts of pterothorax laterally and the tube near base very dark; abdominal segment 7 more or less yellowish-brown, rest of abdomen golden-yellow shaded with brown especially medianly and along the fore-margins of tergites. Legs brown to grey-brown, tibiæ inclined to be lighter at ends; tarsi yellow or light yellow-brown.

Head 1·5 times as wide across eyes, produced beyond eyes for the seating of the antennæ. Sides slightly constricted behind eyes, then broadening out gradually to before the base. Space between eyes anteriorly considerable, the posterior ocelli widely separated, the anterior ocellus much smaller than the posterior pair. Eyes small but very coarsely faceted, occupying about 0·3 the dorsal length of the head; postocular setæ situated near the inner posterior